



राजपत्र, हिमाचल प्रदेश

(असाधारण)

हिमाचल प्रदेश शासन द्वारा प्रकाशित

शिमला, शुक्रवार, 30 मार्च, 1962/9 चंत्र, 1884

HIMACHAL PRADESH ADMINISTRATION

FOREST DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 12th December, 1961

No. Ft. 29-256/48-II.—In supersession of all previous orders and in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sections, 41, 42, 45 and 51 of the Indian Forest Act, XVI of 1927 as applied to Himachal Pradesh, the Lieutenant Governor, Himachal Pradesh, is pleased to make the following Rules to regulate the transit of timber on the Chakki, Dehra and Brahal rivers and their tributaries in the Chamba district, Himachal Pradesh. Nothing in these Rules however, shall be held to affect the operation of the general River Rules issued in Notification No. Ft. 29-256/48, dated the 12th July, 1949 or to exempt any person from any penalty which he may have incurred in disregard of the said Rules. The draft Rules are published for the information of the persons likely to be affected

thereby. Objections or suggestions, if any, should be addressed to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh, Simla-4 within a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this Notification in the Himachal Pradesh Gazette. The objections and suggestions if received will be duly considered.

2. *Control of Chakki, Dehra and Brahal rivers.*—For purposes of timber transit operations and collection and disposal of waif wood, the control of Chakki, Dehra and Brahal rivers, as well as their banks within the limits of Chamba district is vested in the Divisional Forest Officer, Chamba Division, Himachal Pradesh.

3. *Registration identity marks.*—All persons wishing to float or otherwise convey timber on the above rivers shall register, at the forest office of the Division to which the control of the rivers pertains, the mark or marks which indicate their proprietary right in such timber. These marks shall be a hammer mark as property mark and a *khudan* mark as identity mark.

4. *Registration fee.*—The fees for registration of both the property and the identity marks shall be Rs. 5 (five rupees) per mark and if the number of marks exceed three the said fee should be Rs. 10 (ten rupees) for each mark valid for 3 years following the first of January next after the date of registration. The Divisional Forest Officer may order the registration of as many marks as he considers necessary for the efficient control of floating operations.

5. No person shall be allowed to register a *property* or *khudan* mark already registered in favour of another person or Government or so closely resembling such a mark as to be easily producable by altering the same.

6. *Stamping of property mark.*—All sawn or round timber to be floated must before launching into the Chakki, Dehra and Brahal rivers, be marked on one of its ends with a deeply cut registered *khudan* mark and the registered property hammer mark must be stamped on the broad side of all timber at a distance of not more than 6 inches from one of its ends to facilitate the handling and sorting of timber at the time of its collection.

7. *Launching timber.*—No person shall launch, set a float, raft or otherwise convey his timber in the above rivers without a launching permit, application for which should be submitted to the Divisional Forest Officer, Chamba Forest Division, at least one month before the timber is to be launched in the Chakki, Dehra and Brahal rivers. The application which should be for the launching and floating down the river within Himachal Pradesh territory should contain the following information:—

- (1) Name and address of owner.
- (2) His father's name,
- (3) Description of timber, including the number and dimensions of timber,
- (4) The property hammer mark stamped on the timber,
- (5) The *khudan* mark cut at the ends of timber and
- (6) The date on which the timber is likely to be launched.

8. *Launching permit.*—On receipt of the above mentioned application the Divisional Forest Officer may issue a permit in writing for the conveyance of the timber from the launching depot in accordance with the rules and for

its collection at a place specified in the permit. The permit will recite the particulars above detailed and specify the places at which the timber may be stopped when required by the Divisional Forest Officer for regulation of traffic, on its passage down the Chakki, Dehra and Brahal rivers within Himachal Pradesh territory.

9. Launching fee.—The launching and floating fees payable on all timber for which permits are issued under rule 8 will be at such rate per hundred pieces as the Divisional Forest Officer may fix. The rate will be published by the Divisional Forest Officer concerned on or before the 1st of July each year and shall remain in force for 12 months from that date and shall be recoverable before the issue of the permit.

10. Labour.—Every person launching his timber in the Chakki, Dehra and Brahal rivers or his contractors, shall keep 3 men per thousand scantlings of all species on his *ghals* in the rivers or their tributaries.

But the number may be increased by the Divisional Forest Officer if more than one contractor be launching timber in any of the tributaries.

11. Any ghal with which the staff, as laid down in rule 10 above, is not maintained, must give way to a *ghal* properly staffed following it if the latter so desires, i.e. the *ghal* not upto strength may be stopped to allow the *ghal* behind to pass.

12. Chawkidars.—Every person launching his timber in the Chakki, Dehra and Brahal or his contractor, shall keep the following number of Chawkidars with each *ghal* to prevent loss from theft:—

Fir, Chir and Kail *ghals* 3 Chawkidars per 5,000 scantlings.

Deodar *ghals* 1 Chawkidar per 1,000 scantlings

Deodar, Kail and Fir *ghals* 2 Chawkidars per 3,000 scantlings.

13. Agents.—Each permit-holder shall employ an agent to accompany his *ghal* under intimation to the Divisional Forest Officer. The agent shall produce launching permit, muster-rolls of labour and Chawkidars employed on demand by any Forest Officer failing which his *ghal* will be liable to be detained.

14. Priority of passage at the junction of streams.—When two *ghals* approach the junction of two streams, the *ghal* whose head reaches the junction first shall have priority of passage provided that (a) such *ghal* has not been deliberately extended to reach the junction first and (b) it is accompanied by sufficient labour to clear the junction within 8 days.

15. Control of mixed ghals.—When two or more *ghals* get accidentally mixed, each permit-holder shall maintain the strength of labour sanctioned in rule 10. Failure to do this will render the defaulter to pay for short supply of labour to other permit-holders who will be at liberty to make up the deficiency in the sanctioned strength by employing more men. Where both banks are not equally easy to work from *ghal* agents will arrange to change sides at intervals of not more than 20 days.

16. Stranded timber.—Stranded timber of a *ghal* will be brought down by the *ghal* following. These will be paid for at rates fixed by the Divisional Forest Officer. Where timber of *ghal* is carried forward by the current into a *ghal* going ahead nothing will be payable.

17. Rights of permit-holders to open water-mills or irrigation bunds and responsibilities as to re-building them.—Permit-holders floating timber in the Chakki, Dehra and Brahal rivers or their tributaries are empowered to open any weir or bund built for the purpose of a water-mill or irrigation channel, subject to the following regulations:—

- (a) that no such bund or weir shall remain open for more than 12 hours in any one day,
- (b) that before the expiry of the 12 hours mentioned in (a) above the weir or bund, shall have been repaired by the permit-holders men so that a sufficient supply of water passes into the channel concerned,
- (c) that when all timber has passed any weir or bund the permit-holder shall put it in complete repairs at his own expense.

18. The names of the owners of water mills for the running of which there is normally sufficient water throughout the year shall be registered in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer.

19. A list of all irrigation channels shall be maintained by the Divisional Forest Officer together with names of villages irrigated by each.

20. No weir or bund for water-mill or irrigation purposes which did not exist prior to 1st September, 1948 will be registered unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Divisional Forest Officer that such weir or bund is a serious necessity to the locality.

21. Compensation for opening bunds and channels.—Except in the event of a breach by the permit-holder of the terms of rule 10, no compensation shall be payable for the opening of the bunds.

22. Unmarked timber to be the property of Government.—All unmarked wood and timber in the Chakki, Dehra and Brahal rivers and their tributaries in Himachal Pradesh territory including an area within a direct distance of five miles from either bank of the main stream of the said rivers shall be deemed to be the property of Himachal Pradesh Government until and unless any person establishes his right and title thereto.

*Note.—*Unmarked, unsawn timber less than 4 feet in length and 2 feet in girth may be utilized for burning the dead but for other purposes no person may remove any timber unless it is unmarked, unsawn and can be carried in a basket or *kulta*.

23. Collection of wood and grass.—Persons employed on floating timber shall be entitled to take from waste land on the banks of the rivers or streams such dry fallen wood and grass as may be required for their floating operations.

Ordinarily these products being of no value will be utilized free of charge but in exceptional cases when special damage can be proved to have been done claims to compensation for both wood and grass combined will be considered on the basis of Re. -/- per 1,000 pieces of timber per mile of river frontage for both banks.

For grass and wood taken from private land the person taking it will make his own arrangements with the owners of the land.

24. Complaints.—Any complaint on the part of a permit-holder, or his agent, or any water-mill owner or other zamindar concerned shall in the first instance be made to the River Guard concerned but may at the same time be sent direct to the Divisional Forest Officer who will forward it with a note of the orders issued, or with his recommendations to the Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Chamba Circle, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh.

25. Penalties.—Every person committing a breach of the above rules not herein above provided for shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to six months, or fine upto Rs. 500 or both.

V. P. AGARWALA,
Secretary.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Simla-4, the 17th February, 1962

No. LSG. 62-10/56.—The following bye-laws made by the Municipal Committee Solan in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (e) and (v) of section 188 read with section 199 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as extended to Himachal Pradesh, having been confirmed by the Lieutenant Governor, as required under section 201 of the said Act are published for general information, and will come into force within the Municipal Committee, Solan in Mahasu district from 1st March, 1962.

By order,
K. B. SRIVASTAVA,
Secretary.

BYE-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 188 OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1911

I. DEFINITIONS

1. In these bye-laws unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

- (i) "Animal" means Goat, Sheep, Pig and Deer etc.
- (ii) "Carcass" means the carcass of an animal which has been slaughtered in the prescribed manner.
- (iii) "Meat" means the fifth or other edible parts of a carcass which is sold or intended for sale for human or animal consumption.
- (iv) "Butcher" means the person preparing or dealing with meat intended for human or animal consumption.
- (v) "Slaughter-man" means the person who slaughters the animal and dresses the carcass.

- (vi) "Slaughter-house" means the slaughter-house and the precincts thereof owned and managed by the Committee, and includes the inspection yard, the waiting yard, and the slaughter yard.
- (vii) "Inspection yard" means the place where the animals are presented to the Superintendent for ante-mortem inspection.
- (viii) "Waiting yard" means the place where the animals are presented after the approval for slaughter, and before being admitted to the slaughter yard.
- (ix) "Slaughter yard" means the actual place where the animals are slaughtered.
- (x) "Committee" means the Municipal Committee of Solan.
- (xi) "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of the slaughter-house, appointed by the Committee as such and includes any person officiating or acting in his place.

II. THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE

2. No animals shall, except in case of necessity or for a religious purpose, be slaughtered in any place other than a place appointed or licensed by the Committee for the slaughter of animals.

3. Adequate provision shall be made at every place appointed or licensed for the slaughtering of animals for—

- (i) an adequate supply of wholesome water,
- (ii) disinfection and cleansing of utensils, instruments and hands,
- (iii) ventilations,
- (iv) lighting,
- (v) cleansing,
- (vi) keeping the premises free from flies, carrion, rat mice and other vermin,
- (vii) sufficient number of vessels or receptacles of galvanised iron or other non-absorbent material, and furnished with closely fitting covers for the purpose of receiving and conveying all refuse products,
- (viii) an adequate number of hangers or pulleys for hanging the carcasses,
- (ix) paving the slaughter yard with rough cement concrete or other nonslippery impervious material and for covering the internal surface of the surrounding walls with hard smooth and impervious materials to a height of at least six feet, and
- (x) suitable drains to be connected with municipal drains and in case of non-sewered towns with cesspools or pits constructed of non-absorbent material outside the building for the collection of refuse, filth, etc.

4. The Superintendent shall be the officer in charge of the slaughter-house. It shall be his duty—

- (i) to inspect animals, ante-mortem,
- (ii) to inspect carcasses,
- (iii) to attend at the slaughter-house during the hours fixed,

- (iv) to keep a record of the animals slaughtered,
- (v) to see that at the end of each day's work, the slaughter-house is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and all meat unfit for human or animal consumption has been duly destroyed or disposed of, and
- (vi) generally to enforce the provisions of these bye-laws.

5. The slaughter-house shall be open for the slaughter of animals during such hours only as the Committee may from time prescribe but in special circumstances and on the realisation of such extra fee as the Superintendent may think fit he may allow the slaughter of an animal at any other time, under his written permission.

6. The Superintendent shall fix at a conspicuous place in the slaughter-house a notice showing—

- (i) the hours of working of the slaughter house,
- (ii) the fees payable, and
- (iii) any other directions that the Committee may see to issue.

7. A copy of these bye-laws and a list of registered slaughter-men shall be hung at a conspicuous place in the slaughter-house.

8. Every person using the slaughter-house shall be responsible for the damage wilfully or negligently caused to the slaughter-house, either by his own acts, or the acts of his servants, and any such person who does not pay such damages may be excluded from the slaughter-house until he pays the cost of the damage done.

9. (i) No person affected with tuberculosis, or any other infectious or contagious disease shall enter the slaughter-house.

(ii) The Superintendent may require any person using the slaughter-house to submit to a medical inspection.

10. No person shall create any disturbance in the slaughter-house.

11. No person, other than the municipal staff on duty, inspecting officer, butchers, slaughter-men, and their assistants or *bona fide* servants shall enter the slaughter-house premises during the process of slaughtering, skinning or cutting up of carcasses.

12. Any person transgressing the provisions of bye-laws 9 (i), 10 and 11 may be removed from the slaughter-house summarily under the direction of the Superintendent.

13. (i) No person shall rub or cause to be rubbed the inner sides of skins upon the ground within any portion of the slaughter-house.

(ii) Hides and skins shall not be dragged within the slaughter-house premises except on the hairy side.

14. No gut scraping, tripe cleaning, manufacture or preparation of articles of food for men or animals, household washing or work of any nature other than involved in the slaughter of animals and the dressing of carcasses shall be permitted in the slaughter-house.

15. No meat shall be sold on the premises of the slaughter-house.

III. BEFORE THE SLAUGHTER

16. Every animal intended for slaughter shall be brought to the inspection yard, and presented for inspection to the Superintendent.

17. No animal shall be approved for slaughter if:—

- (i) it is less than 6 months old,
- (ii) it is in febrile condition or is excessively old,
- (iii) it is pregnant or is with unweaned young,
- (iv) it is diseased or in a dying condition provided that an animal which has met with an accident, but, is otherwise healthy may be approved,
- (v) it shows symptoms of having been treated cruelly by over-trucking, overdriving or other acts.

18. No person shall bring into any part of the slaughter-house—

- (i) an animal less than 6 months old,
- (ii) an animal in a febrile condition or which is excessively old,
- (iii) an animal which is pregnant or is with unweaned young,
- (iv) a diseased or dying or dead animal or any carcass or part thereof,
- (v) an animal showing symptoms of having been treated cruelly by over-trucking, over driving or by other acts,
- (vi) a dog, or
- (vii) any animal not meant for slaughter, or for the slaughter of which, the slaughter-house is not provided.

Any animal brought into the slaughter-house in contravention of this bye-law shall be summarily removed under the orders of the Superintendent.

19. Every person in charge of an animal approved for slaughter shall pay fees at the following rates:—

Animal Fee per head : as fixed by the Committee from time to time.

The fee shall be paid to the Superintendent and regular receipt obtained.

20. The Superintendent shall maintain a register in which he shall record—

- (i) The age, class, sex, and a brief description of each animal presented for slaughter;
- (ii) Name and address of the owner of animal;
- (iii) result of ante-mortem inspection;
- (iv) result of post-mortem inspection; and
- (v) fees recovered.

21. An animal rejected as unfit for slaughter shall not be brought again to the slaughter-house.

22. Animal found to be affected by any infectious or contagious disease or which are reasonably suspected of being so affected, shall, if the Superintendent so directs, be forthwith apprehended and removed to the veterinary hospital or such other place as the Committee may provide for the purpose.

23. Animals approved for slaughter shall be branded or marked with a distinctive mark on ears, hoofs or horns and admitted to the waiting yard provided that no animal shall be admitted to the waiting yard, if the prescribed fee has not been paid.

24. While in the waiting yard the owner or the person in charge of animal shall be responsible for its security, proper care, feeding and watering provided that the Committee may arrange for the feeding, of animals while in the waiting yard, and recover the expenses from the owner.

25. All animals approved for slaughter shall be kept in the waiting yard, until, the owners or persons in charge thereof receive permission from the Superintendent to take them to the slaughter yard.

IV. THE SLAUGHTER

26. No animal shall be admitted to the slaughter yard, unless it has been blind-folded.

27. Every person wishing to work as a slaughterman in the slaughter-house shall get his name registered as such in the Committee's Office.

28. No person shall slaughter an animal in the slaughter-house unless his name is registered as a slaughter-man.

29. The Superintendent may inspect the instruments and appliances of every slaughter-man and may prohibit the use of any instrument or appliance by a slaughterman if in his opinion such instrument or appliance is not in proper working order.

30. The Superintendent shall assign a place to each slaughterman for slaughtering and no animal shall be slaughtered by a slaughterman at any other place than the place assigned to him.

31. Every animal shall be slaughtered immediately over the drain and no blood shall be allowed to flow upon the floor. No animal shall be slaughtered in public view, or in view of another animal.

V. AFTER THE SLAUGHTER

32. Slaughtered animals shall be disembowelled as soon as possible after slaughter, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

33. The contents of the stomachs and bowels of the slaughtered animals shall not be washed into the drain or allowed to drop on the floor, but shall be emptied into receptacles provided for the purpose by the Committee.

34. No person shall conceal, remove or obliterate any evidence of disease in a carcass by washing, rubbing, stripping, or in any other manner, before presenting it for inspection by the Superintendent.

35. No person shall strip the serious memberances of a carcass, except with the permission and under the direct supervision of the Superintendent.

36. No air shall be blown by the mouth or in any other manner into the issue of any carcass or part of a carcass.

The Superintendent may cause to be buried or destroyed any carcass or part of a carcass found to be blown or stuffed.

37. While upon the premises of the slaughter yard, the fat of every animal slaughtered shall be kept freely exposed to the air.

38. Carcasses shall after skinning and cleaning be presented to the Superintendent for inspection.

39. (i) The Superintendent shall have his own knives, wipes, and instruments examining carcass and parts and organs thereof.

(ii) Knives and other instruments that have been used for cutting of examining any diseased organ, gland, or tissue shall not again be used for any purpose, until they have been properly disinfected.

40. (i) If a carcass is found on inspection to be free from disease, the Superintendent shall pass it without undue mutilation as fit for human consumption.

(ii) If any part of the carcass is found to be diseased it shall be removed and the remainder passed fit for human consumption if it shows no symptom of disease.

(iii) If the entire carcass is contaminated with disease or is otherwise unfit for human consumption, it shall be condemned.

41. All condemned meat shall be destroyed, buried or otherwise disposed of under the orders of the Superintendent.

42. All carcasses which have been passed by the Superintendent, as fit for human consumption shall be marked "passed" along with an identifying mark for the kind of meat such as:—

(i) G for goat flesh,

(ii) M for mutton.

43. No person except the Superintendent or a person specially authorised by him shall affix or place or cause to be affixed or placed the inspection or identifying marks to or on any meat and no such marks shall be affixed or placed to or on any meat at any place other than the premises of the slaughter-house.

44. No person shall remove any carcass from the slaughter-house premises until it has been duly passed by the Superintendent.

45. No person shall remove entrails and offals from the slaughter-house until they have been properly washed and cleansed.

46. Any carcass or part thereof not removed from the slaughter-house before the hour fixed for the closing of the slaughter house or such further time as the Superintendent may allow shall become the property of the Committee and the Superintendent shall by general or special order provide for the disposal of such carcasses or parts thereof.

VI. TRANSPORT

47. No person shall remove or cause to be removed from the premises of the slaughter-house any carcass or meat except in a clean receptacle and covered in such manner as to be screened from public view and adequately protected against flies and dust.

If any carcass or meat is removed in a vehicle the conveyance shall be such that the meat is well ventilated but at the same time invisible. The carcasses shall be hung on hooks, and not dumped on the floor of the vehicles.

48. Every person who conveys or causes to be conveyed any meat in a vehicle:—

- (i) shall cause to be kept clean the inside and the covering of the vehicle, the receptacle in which the meat is placed, and such parts or any slings or other implements or apparatus used for loading or unloading as come into contact with the meat or its covering;
- (ii) if the vehicle is open at the top, back, or sides, shall cause the meat to be adequately screened and protected by means of a clean cloth or other suitable material; and
- (iii) shall not permit any live animal or any other article to be conveyed in the vehicle at the same time as meat.

49. Every person engaged in the handling or transport of meat shall take such precautions as are necessary to prevent the meat from coming into contact with the ground or being otherwise subject to contamination.

VIII. PENALTY

50. Any person who commits a breach of any of these bye-laws shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to fine which may extend to fifty rupees. The Committee can also cancel or suspend his licence as it deem fit.